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1. The plant, designated VEF (Valsts Elektrotehniska Fabrika - National Electrical Plant), is located at 13 Viszemes-shoseya in Riga, Latvian S.S.R. * PW's estimated that the plant covered an area of 180 - 200 x 250 - 300 meters, but, according to an official city plan, the plant area was about 180 x 200 meters. This radio and telephone plant is an enterprise established by the AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitaetsgesellschaft - General Electricity Company) in Berlin in 1902. The plant was shutdown during World War I. Later, it underwent continual expansion and modernization. Only part of the plant was damaged during World War II. Reconstruction and expansion work started in 1945. The plant resumed full-scale operation in 1947. However, some new buildings had not yet been completed by March 1949. For the reconstruction of the plant a great number of dismantled German machines and installations were used, including a complete set for bakelite production with presses, matrices, dies, etc. for manufacturing telephone casings, receivers, headpieces etc. The expansion of the plant beyond the prewar volume was reported both by the Soviet press and by the PW's.
2. The VEF produced radio sets, radio tubes, loudspeakers, telephones, mine telephones, switchboards, automatic exchange installations, television and radio transmitters, small generators, electric bulbs, storage batteries, anode and flash lamp batteries, telephone wire, covered copper wire and covered aluminum wire, heavy telephone cables, heavy-duty cables, and, [redacted] irons and plates made of aluminum sheets. 25X1
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3. [redacted] the [redacted] medium receiving sets with three to four tubes. The Soviet [redacted] by April 1947 the VEF had produced 35,000 second-class (sic) [redacted] A.C. receivers with six tubes. Another 25,000 of these sets [redacted] be built between May and December 1947. [redacted] the 100,000 [redacted] of this type was completed on 2 October 1948, so the monthly output would there-25X1 fore appear to have been about 4,000 sets. This same PW also reported the manufacture of "Stakhanov" radio sets for A.C. or D.C. operation. In May 1948, 300 of these sets were produced. The Soviet press also mentioned the manufacture of 14 tube M-1357 receivers designed by Engineer Akmentish, Kazanov, Tsaleski, Voloznikov, Sprogiz, and Drustiz. However, only a few of these sets were probably manufactured.

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4. The VEF's tube production was probably limited to plant requirements. The Soviet press gave the 1946 monthly output of telephones as 3,000 pieces and the 1947 monthly output as 12,000 to 13,000 pieces. [redacted] 25X1
the monthly production of the VEF in 1949 included 1,000 mine telephones, 3,000 large loudspeakers, and 250 switchboards.
5. Among the raw materials received by the VEF were aluminum in bars, copper, brass, lead, radio parts from old army stocks and formaldehyde and nitric acid which arrived in tank cars. Electric power was supplied to the VEF from the Riga Power Plant. However, [redacted] the VEF also had a power plant of its own for emergency use. 25X1
6. Most estimates of the VEF's work force were between 1,000 and 1,700 per shift. [redacted] work was done in two shifts, although at times only in one shift. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 1,000 workmen and two additional small shifts with 200 or 150 workmen. A Soviet radio announcement inviting emigrated Latvian engineers to return to Riga would seem to indicate that the plant was short of specialists and skilled personnel.
7. The plant was surrounded by a fence and was guarded by armed guards.
- * [redacted] Comment. For location of the plant see Annex 1. This sketch is based on an official city plan of 1941, scale 1:25,000. Annex 2 contains a layout sketch of the plant and a list of its installations. 25X1

2 Annexes: Sketches.

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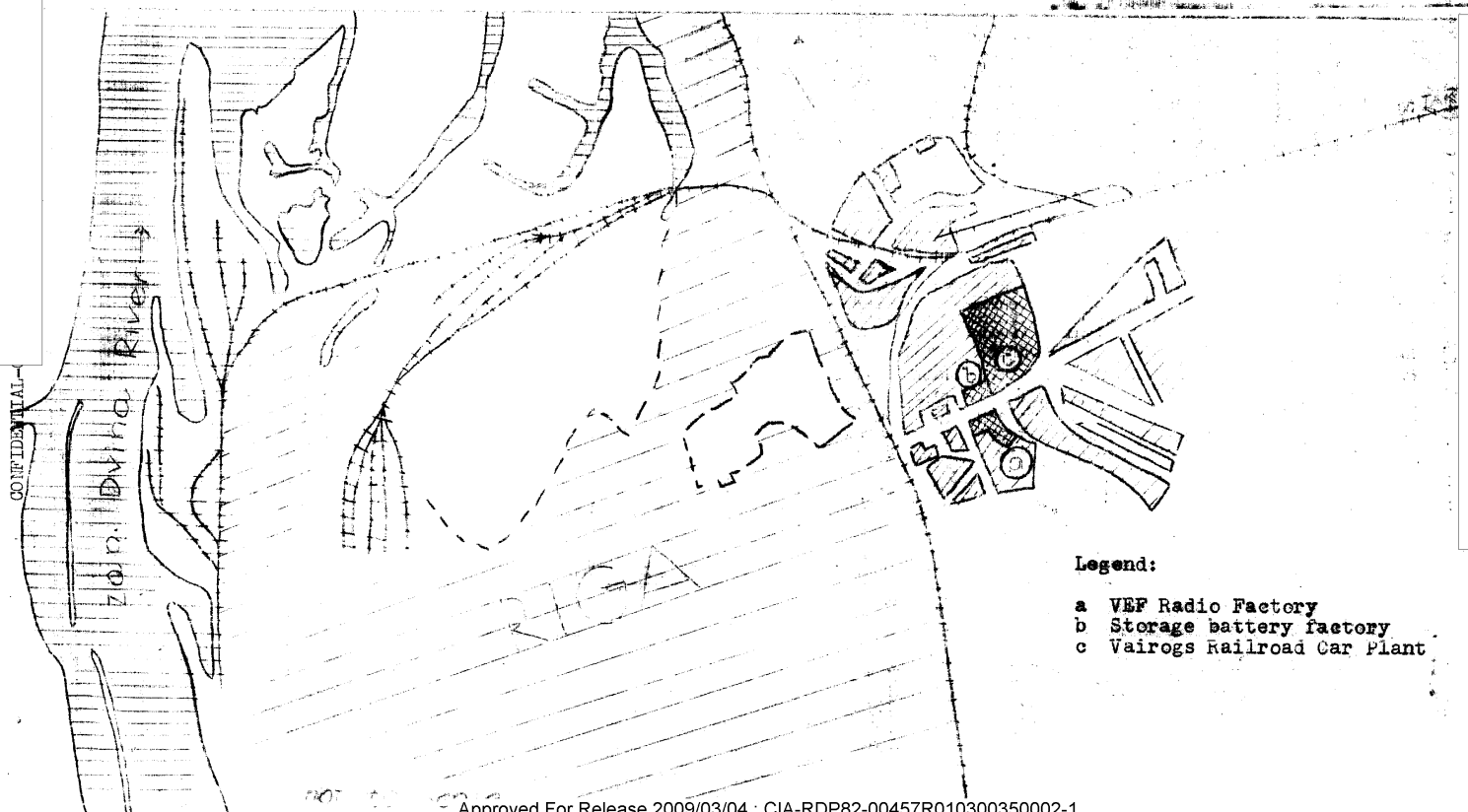
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Annex

VEF Radio and Telephone Plant in Riga



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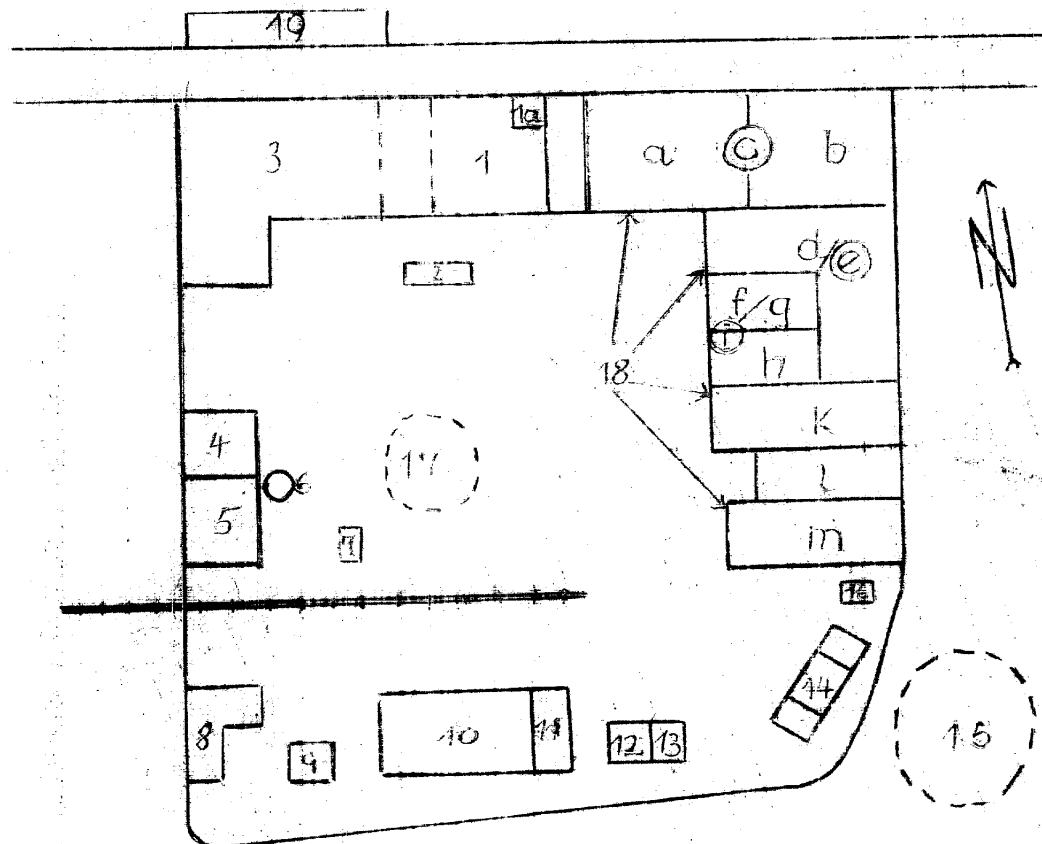
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Annex 2

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VEF Radio and Telephone Plant in Riga



not to scale

Legend: See attached list.

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Annex 2

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VEF Radio and Telephone Plant in Riga

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Legend:

1. Three-story administration building. The kitchen and messhall were on the ground-floor, the administration and accounting office on the second floor.
- 1 a. gatekeeper's house.
2. Plant school.
3. Lathe shop and carpentry shop. A four-story structure. On the ground floor were the lathe shop and grinding shop with about 25 lathes operated by 1.5 HP electric motors. On the second story was the carpentry shop, which had wood-working machines and presses for construction of radio casings. The cardboard department was on the third floor.
4. Heating plant, fueled with peat. [redacted] there were two heating stations. 25X1
5. Old foundry, where casings for mine telephones were cast. [redacted] there were two or three furnaces in the foundry. 25X1
[redacted] the foundry had several round furnaces, 1.5 to 2.5 meters high and 2 to 3 meters in diameter.
6. Factory smoke stack.
7. Laboratory and technical designing office.
8. New building project, whose future use is unknown.
9. Storehouse, a new structure.
10. Bakelite department, a five-story structure where telephones were manufactured. The ground floor housed the raw material depot, the bakelite manufacturing shop, and the bakelite pressing shop. The bakelite manufacturing shop had crushing machines and three tin-plated copper boilers 1.3 to 1.4 meters high and 1.2 meters in diameter. These boilers were used for boiling the raw materials. The bakelite pressing department had 10 small presses and, [redacted] ten from 2.5 25X1
[redacted] 3 meters tall. However, the electrical engineer who worked here until March 1948, reported that in addition to the smaller presses there were only four presses 3 meters tall. The presses were operated with oil or water pressure. Casings for telephones, radio sets, etc were manufactured here. The telephone assembly shop was on the second floor.
11. Transformer station.
12. Tool depot.
13. Garage, which was still under construction in March 1949.
14. Garages and repairshop. [redacted] the garages, which were on each end of the buildings, had parking spaces for 10 to 12 trucks. 25X1
15. Scrap dump of the repairshop.
16. Residential building.
17. Peat dump.
18. Main production building.
 - a. Nickel-plating department and metal-working shop (Klempnerei) with four nickel baths, each, 1.5 meters in diameter, and two tipping basins.
 - b. Metal-working and packing shops, where, among other things, mine telephones were packed. The quota per man per shift was 60 pieces.
 - c. Switchboard construction departments, on the floor above (a) and (b).
 - d. Punching shop for radio sets with six to eight punches, 2.5 to 3 meters tall, and six to seven punches 1.5 meters tall.
 - e. Radio set construction department, on the floor above the punching department. This shop also manufactured tubes and electric bulbs.
 - f. Shop manufacturing coils and constructing parts for telephones.
 - g. Department for cables wires, and covered wires. This department, [redacted] was reported as being in the same part of the building as (f), [redacted] the cable department was on the second story, [redacted] (f). The department had a number of large machines, including a stranding machine with five frames, each of which could process six cable rolls, 100 cm in diameter and 60 to 80 cm in width. In another of the cable department's shops there was a press 5 meters tall and 2 meters high. This was used for pressing the lead jacket on the cable.
 - h. Lacquer shop on both floors, [redacted] 25X1
 - i. Above this part of the building, a steel frame tower, about 20 meters high, showing the plant designation VEF.
 - k. Department for the assembly of mine telephones. This shop had 4 to 5 coiling machines and 6 to 7 smaller machines for the construction of parts.
 - l. New electric foundry manufacturing accessory parts of mine telephones.

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Annex 2

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The foundry had one furnace and one sand blasting set in operation. The casings delivered by the old foundry were cleaned by the sand blasting machine in the new foundry. Each worker cleaned 60 casings in one shift.

m. Storehouse for plates (Lafelbleche) 1 to 2 mm thick and measuring 2 x 2 meters and 1.5 x 1.5 meters.

19. Factory for manufacturing anode batteries and storage batteries.

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